

MAY BE COMPROMISE.

MIDDLE GROUND LIKELY IN MOROCCAN CONFERENCE.

France and Germany May Not Agree on Vital Questions—Hit Over Police for the Sultan—Grave Situation Has Confronted Delegates.

The Algeiras conference on Moroccan affairs has now been freed of most of the minor questions before it, and finds itself fast approaching the graver situation which heretofore caused the serious strain in the relations between France and Germany. This issue, a press dispatch says, hinges on who shall control the affairs of Morocco, as it appears to be recognized that whoever controls this semi-military organization will control Morocco itself. The delegates to the conference have shown increasing anxiety at the approach of this issue, knowing the intense feeling it has aroused between France and Germany, and according to the representatives of the disinterested powers are redoubling their efforts to secure an accord before the question reaches the open conference and thereby avert a deadlock. Various plans are being discussed. The ambassadors say they are hopeful that a middle ground will be found that will be acceptable to both countries; but they admit the extreme difficulty of finding such a ground owing to the firmness both France and Germany thus far have made against making concessions which each country feels will involve the fate of Morocco. On the one hand France wants control of the semi-military force, and on the other hand Germany objects to such control on the ground that it would make France the virtual master of Morocco's political future. These positions are so radically opposed as to appear almost irreconcilable, yet the neutral delegates are continuing their pacific offices toward finding a common ground acceptable to both countries.

Some Compromise Plans.

The ambassadors strongly oppose the disclosure of the various tentative plans for a compromise, saying that publicity tends to excite the opposition of one side or the other and wreck the best efforts of diplomacy. However, some of the compromise projects are on the following general lines:

The first is to leave the police to the Sultan of Morocco, thus avoiding Germany's objection to French control and that of France to international control.

This compromise is distasteful to France, but the neutral delegates are seeking to reconcile French opposition to it, by pointing out that the Sultan would have to rely upon France to officer, instruct, and discipline the police.

Another compromise vaguely put forward is to give Spain or some other of the powers a share with France in the organization of the police. This again meets with the opposition to having France participate in any control of the police.

Still another compromise, apparently having the approval of Germany, is to institute an international police for a limited and experimental period, and if the experiment fails, France will then be in a position to assume the organization of the police. France, however, shows no disposition to accept the plan for an international police system, even for an experimental period.

These and other plans will have to undergo constant revision owing to the opposition of the various elements. Nothing as yet has been reduced to writing, as neither Germany nor France is prepared to definitely disclose just how far they are willing to go in the way of concessions.



It is now possible to travel completely around the world upon the Canadian Pacific Railway and its allied steamship lines.

The Transcontinental Passenger Association is considering the advisability of cutting off many of the places to which summer tourist rates have hitherto been sold.

The Norfolk and Western has closed a contract for seventy-five locomotives to be built by the American Locomotive Works. They are both for passenger and freight use.

As soon as it became known on the stock exchange Monday that the Gillespie resolution calling for an investigation of the Pennsylvania railroad had passed the House, the prices of railroad and industrial stocks and securities began to fall rapidly. Pennsylvania stock fell off 2 1/4 points and all the others on the list were affected.

With due respect to other good roads east of Chicago the New York Central lines were unconsciously laid out by Commodore Vanderbilt so that as a finished product they represent a water course rather than a railway system. They were built on lines of least resistance and flow from the Mississippi to the Atlantic like a number of streams tributary to one big one. The peculiar feature of the New York Central system is that the different lines feed naturally on a water level grade from the middle West to the Atlantic ocean, while not another road escapes the high grades and mountains.

MAXIM GORKY'S PREDICTION.

Says Russia Will Be as Free as America Within a Year.

Maxim Gorky, the great Russian author, has submitted recently to some interviews. Gorky, who is rather feeble as a result of his long imprisonment, spoke, however, with all the vim of a patriot. He said:

"I predict that a year from this Russia will be as free as is the United States to-day."

The brilliant author was asked to give some reasons for his above prediction. With the fire of an inspired soul gleaming from his dark eyes Gorky said:

"In regard to the situation at present we have cause to be thankful, but no cause to be satisfied. The greatest danger at present to be faced is that the people exhausted as they are, may relax their efforts. Last October it seemed that the popular cause was irresistible.

"They forced the autocracy to abdicate and to issue a manifesto limiting its own power. They gained undue confidence and imagined that they could at any moment exact further concessions. But since that time, though there have been two general strikes and numberless armed outbreaks, we have obtained no further privileges. Lately the bureaucracy has gained confidence, and we have had a revival of arrests, newspaper suppression and acts of terrorism.

"The fight is therefore not half over. The Czar's advisers are undoubtedly under the delusion that they can con-



MAXIM GORKY.

tinue to resist the demand for government absolutely based upon the will of the people. The revolutionary movement must continue until they surrender that delusion.

"Our effort hitherto has been to force further concessions before the Douma, which satisfies no body, can meet. The government is attempting by means of a mixture of force and cajolery to keep itself alive until the meeting of the Douma. But we do not want to have German conditions reproduced here. We want an absolutely free government. That can only be achieved if the people frame the government themselves. For that reason I reject the Douma and every other concession granted by the Czarism, and demand a constituent assembly which will make its own constitution for the whole empire.

"The real question before Russia today is whether she herself or the frightened remnant of the old government is to frame the political and social conditions of the future. As things at present stand, the old regime is to conduct its own funeral; that is to say, we are to have a Douma (or Parliament) granted from above, with powers limited by the Emperor. The franchise is limited; the Douma's powers are limited; it is a grant to misery."

"A useful Douma is therefore an impossibility?"

"Absolutely. I am convinced that until the convoking of a constituent assembly has set the seal upon the people's triumph there will be no peace. You must admit that Russia, falsifying all the predictions of reactionaries here and abroad, has qualified for it. In action the extremist of our revolutionists have shown restraint. There has been no class war."

White House Weddings.

Nine brides have pledged their troth in the White House, as follows:

1811—Miss Todd of Philadelphia and John G. Jackson of Virginia.

1820—Maria Monroe, daughter of President Monroe, and Samuel L. Gouverneur of New York.

1826—Miss Helen Jackson and John Quincy Adams, Jr., son of President Adams.

1832—Miss Lewis of Tennessee and M. Pagan, secretary of the French legation.

1835—Miss Easton, niece of President Jackson, and Mr. Polk of Tennessee.

1842—Miss Elizabeth Tyler, daughter of President Tyler, and William Waller of Virginia.

1874—Miss Nellie Grant, daughter of President Grant, and Algernon C. F. Sartoris of England.

1878—Miss Emily Platt, niece of President Hayes, and Gen. Russell Hastings.

1886—Miss Frances Folsom of New York and President Grover Cleveland.

Chinese Revolutionists in Arms.

Dispatches from Amoy, China, Thursday told of the looting and destruction of the Christian mission building near that city at a point called Changpu. The missionaries took refuge in the palace of the local governor and the revolutionists marched toward the important seaport, Changchow. The Presbyterian church of England has the principal mission of Changpu. Amoy is in Fukien province, the governor of which is viceroys of Tuan, one of the Chinese commissioners now in this country.

CONGRESS

The Senate Friday passed the urgent deficiency appropriation bill practically as it came from the committee. The only discussion was over an amendment suggested by Mr. Patterson to strike out the provision relieving alien workmen on the Panama canal from the operations of the eight-hour law, the amendment being rejected. The House put out its usual semi-monthly grist of pensions, passing in seventy-two minutes 429 bills for the benefit of veterans who are barred for one reason or another from coming in under the general statute. Seventy-five per cent of the beneficiaries are either blind or bedridden. Two amendments to the Philippine tariff act of 1905 were passed, the purpose being to remove the discrimination against American goods. After passing a number of minor bills the House adjourned until Monday.

The Senate Monday adopted a joint resolution reported by Mr. Tillman from the Senate committee on interstate commerce, directing the interstate commerce commission to investigate the charges of discrimination and combination in restraint of trade which have been made against the coal roads by the independent mine owners. Senator Tillman spoke in favor of the measure. Senator Lodge spoke at length on the railroad question, favoring government regulation of rates, but counseling against radical action. Speaker Cannon, in opening the session, dedicated a new gavel to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, and the martyred President was remembered in the prayer of the chaplain. The House had sport with the District of Columbia whipping-post bill for wife beaters and laid it on the table by a vote of 153 to 60 in spite of serious speeches in its favor by Congressman Adams of Pennsylvania, a bachelor, and Congressman Hepburn of Iowa. The drastic anti-rebate bill introduced by Mr. Parker of New Jersey was passed. A bill prohibiting the sale of cocaine in the District of Columbia was passed.

In the Senate Tuesday Mr. Hale, representing the committee on naval affairs, reported the bill prescribing the method of procedure in regard to hazing at the naval academy and gave notice that he would ask its consideration at an early date. The remainder of the day was devoted to the shipping bill, Senators Spooner and Allison criticizing various features and offering amendments, and Mr. Gallinger championing the measure strongly. Senator Elkins introduced his railway rate bill. Mr. Heyburn asked and obtained the consent of the Senate to take a vote on the pure food bill Feb. 21. Several bills authorizing bridges in the South were passed by the House without discussion. Mr. Gillespie of Texas made a statement of the grievances of the coal operators and shippers of Pennsylvania. At 1 o'clock the House took up the fortifications appropriation bill, carrying \$4,838,993, which provoked debate, especially in regard to fortifications in the Philippines. Mr. Smith of Iowa urged greater activity on the part of committees supervising appropriations to check bureaucracy. The proposed \$15,000,000 naval station in Subig Bay was strongly opposed.

The Senate Wednesday passed the ship subsidy bill by a vote of 38 to 27. All the votes for the bill were by Republicans, and five members of this party joined with the Democrats in opposition. The statehood bill was made unfinished business. The House passed the fortifications appropriation bill, which carries \$600,000 to be divided between the Philippines and Hawaii out of a total of \$4,383,993. No changes were made in the measure, all amendments being voted down. The discussion preceding the vote developed into a partisan debate on the policy to be pursued with regard to the future of the islands.

The Senate Thursday began the consideration of the joint statehood bill and for an hour and a half listened to a speech by Mr. Dick in support of the measure as reported from the committee on territories. Mr. Dick did not conclude his remarks. A bill prohibiting the unlawful wearing of the insignia of the G. A. R. and other soldier organizations was passed. The House passed a bill to increase to \$30,000 a year the annual federal appropriation to each State and territory for the support of agricultural experiment stations and another measure repealing the present law granting American register to foreign ships wrecked and repaired on the American coast, in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and requiring a special act of Congress to grant such register. Mr. Payne sought to get through his bill for the consolidation of customs collecting districts, but a furious opposition developed and by a roll call a large majority voted against considering it. Both houses adjourned until Monday.

Notes of the National Capital.

Major John C. Bates succeeds Chaffee as lieutenant general of the army.

Senator La Follette of Wisconsin has introduced a bill prohibiting railroad passes.

M. Taigny, the French charge d'affaires expelled from Venezuela, says President Castro's chief object is to get money, no matter by what means.

Representative Bartholdt of Missouri, president of the International Parliamentarian Union, has introduced a resolution to instruct the delegates to the second Hague conference to favor the negotiation of arbitration treaties and the establishment of an international congress to convene periodically.

President Roosevelt, in approving verdict in Taylor court martial, paid respects to army snob.

Mark Twain and Speaker Cannon swapped jokes in the House of Representatives the other afternoon.

The treasury deficit has been reduced to less than \$2,400,000 and will be entirely wiped out within thirty days, says a government financial statement.

In order to avoid too great publicity President and Mrs. Roosevelt did not publish a list of guests or wedding gifts at the marriage of Miss Alice Roosevelt and Representative Nicholas Longworth.

WASHINGTON'S RECEPTION AT TRENTON

April 21st, 1789.



GEORGE WASHINGTON.

His Greatness Has Been Recognized and Lauded Everywhere.

The human trait of hero worship has this disadvantage, that it often exalts its heroes into the clouds and cuts them off from human sympathy by making demigods of them. No man of modern times has suffered from idealization so much as Washington. We all acknowledge that he was the greatest of Americans, that his patriotism was of the purest and his character of the noblest, and that we absolutely owe our national independence to his consummate generalship. Yet the homage paid to his greatness in these days is of the head rather than of the heart.

Excessive idealization has eliminated the warm human heart from our idea of him and has left in place of the real Washington a sort of alabaster image or only a steel engraving. This is a wrong both to him and to ourselves, but it seems to have been inevitable in view of the undeniable greatness and nobility of his character. His chief fault, so to speak, was in being too perfect. He was so high above the ordinary man that hero worship was bound to strip away all the natural human traits and leave nothing but a sort of demigod exalted on a pedestal to be worshipped from afar off. In recent years this unfortunate process has had its natural reaction, and the pious rhapsodies of Weems have been partly replaced by biographies which allow the lonely hero at least a few human limitations and peccadilloes. It is even said that he hurled strong language at Lee in the battle of Monmouth, but men are still writing books to disprove this evidence that he could lapse into justifiable human passion. For the present, then, we must be content with a more or less defied Washington.

If any man was ever justly idealized that man was George Washington. But for him the country could not have won its independence, but for him it could not have formed its union, and but for him it could not have set its new government into motion. He alone could bind North and South together. He embodied the qualities and virtues which won the admiration of the austere New England colonists as well as of the aristocratic Virginians. He had the practical knowledge and the rare balance of judgment which could cope with every emergency and render justice in every dispute. He could be eloquent with the Virginians and devout with the Puritans, and could command the respect and devotion of all who came within reach of his unselfish and fascinating character. Modest, generous, just, forceful, fearless, of absolute integrity, declining all pay for his priceless patriotic services, what wonder that his soldiers offered to crown him king, or that, after his pained and angry refusal, the nation made him not only its President but its canonized hero forever?

Beyond doubt the greatest of Washington's many services was rendered as a soldier. John Adams and Congress said the colonists were free, and there left the matter. Washington and his soldiers made the Declaration of Independence a fact, instead of a mere assertion. It was a comparatively small body of heroes that presented freedom and nationality to the thirteen colonies. The feats of generalship by which Washington achieved this end have never been surpassed in the history of war.

From the days of his youthful but dangerous mission to the French frontier on the Ohio, and from the time of his warnings to Braddock, he showed an unusual grasp of the art of war. He knew the value of striking quickly as well as Grant did. Napoleon never struck more swiftly or suddenly in his brilliant Italian campaign than Washington did on that Christmas night in 1776 at Trenton. Nor

GEORGE WASHINGTON LETTER.

Said to Have Been Written by First President About an Artist.

George Fields of 494 Bergeville avenue, West New York, N. J., has a letter purporting to have been written by George Washington to Franz Hopkinson. Fields says he found it among the effects of Helen Mary Taylor Wessel, a grand aunt, who died many years ago at the age of 97. He doesn't know where she got it.

The letter is as follows: "Dear Sir—In for a penny, in for a pound, is an old adage. I am so hackneyed to the touches of the painter's pencil that I am not altogether at their beck and sit like patience on a monument while they are determining the lines of my face. "It is proof among many others of what habit and custom can effect. At first I was impatient at the request and restive under the operation as a colt is of the saddle. The next time I submitted very reluctantly, but with legs flouncing I have yielded a ready obedience to your request and to the view of Mr. Pine. "Letters from England, recommendation of this gentleman, came to my hand previous to his arrival in America, not only as an artist of acknowledged eminence, but as one who had discovered a friendly disposition toward this country, for which it seems he had been marked. "It gave me pleasure to hear from you. I shall always feel an interest in your happiness, and with Mrs. Washington's compliments and best wishes joined to my own for Mrs. Hopkinson and yourself, I am, dear sir, your most obedient and humble servant, GEORGE WASHINGTON. "Mount Vernon, May 10, 1785." —New York Sun.

Washington at Princeton.

Our greatest national hero is nearly always pictured for us in some posed position, sitting for his portrait, as it were, to some one of the great artists of the time. Yet he was a man of action, and as strenuous in his way as some of his successors in the presidential chair. His bravery and activity at the battle of

Princeton has furnished the theme of some fine pictures.

In the battle of Trenton, Washington, long on the defensive, changed his policy and attacked without the slightest warning. He had only 6,000 men, against 25,000. He planned an attack with five divisions, those of Gates, Ewing, Griffen and his own, co-operating with that of Putnam from Philadelphia. He threw his own 2,400 men across the Delaware by night, marched them nine miles through a blinding snow storm and attacked at dawn. Only Griffen's division gave him any help, but so well had the plan been laid and executed that his victory was complete, and he went back across the river with 1,900 prisoners.

To punish this audacity Cornwallis was sent out from New York with 7,000 men. Stationing three regiments at Princeton, he advanced on Washington's position, the American army being posted in line of battle across Assunpink river. Arriving before them at nightfall, Cornwallis deferred the attack till morning, and this was enough for Washington, who was remarkable in that he instantly detected and always took advantage of an enemy's mistake.

Leaving his camp fires brightly burning and heaped with fuel, Washington marched to Princeton by a circuitous route and, as at Trenton, attacked at dawn, winning one of the most signal and decisive victories of the war. The British lost over 500 in killed, wounded and prisoners, and the confidence of the country in Washington and in the war was once more fully restored.

These two movements were declared by Frederick the Great to be the most daring and brilliant military exploits of the century.



That thou art dead the sons of men ye grieve: A light wert thou upon a nation's path, A rock unshaken 'mid the deep sea's wrath, 'Neath which the young hope of the world might live.

Oh, warrior seer! Our country's need is dire, Though ne'er an alien foe besiege her gate! Vain hope were armaments or navies great. We bleed within and burn with our own fire.

All shadowy the evils that beset The gift thou gavest us, so bravely won. Thou shouldst live now; ah, with what keen regret Wouldst thou then view thy handiwork begun In such abundant hope—not nearer yet Thy great ideal, noble Washington!

London is undoubtedly leading the world in the matter of women's clubs. Twenty-one years ago there was not a single institution of the kind; now there are thirty. There are also several mixed clubs, of which the women members number about a thousand.